NASHVILLE DAILY UNION.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1862.

labidson County Directory.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

JOHN HUGH SMITH, Mayor. WILLIAM SHANE, Recorder. JOHN CHUMBLEY, Marshall

only Mershels-W. H. Wilkinson, A. C. Tucker-James A. Stecle. he of the Murket-John Chumbley, ex-offers, first;

"Type, second ; and John Reddick, third. Maister-William Driver.

nece Callecter - A. II. Shankland. per Tax Collector-N. R. Ourrett. wer-R. Roury.

enf Master-Tribuna Lenker. intendent of the Workhous-J. Q. Dodd. intendent of the Water Works-James Wyatt. of of the Fire Department-John M. Scaleury. ton of the Country-T. H. McBride.

rest Overseer-J. L. Stewart. by Attorney-John McPhail Smith.

CITY COUNCIL

and of Aldermon-M. M. Brien, President; J. E. sman, G. A. J. Mayfield, H.G. Scovel, Wm. S. Cheat-, J. C Smith, M. G. L. Claiborne, and Jas. Robb. muce Conseil-W. P. Jones, Prezident; William erts, T. J. Varbrough, Wm. Driver, Wm. Stewart, is Hough, W. Malling, James Turner, G. M. South-, A. J. Coln, Jas. Davis, Andrew Anderson, J. B. owies, and John Cready

STANDING COMMUTERES OF THE CITY COUNCIL. muce-Enowies, Scovel and Cole. later Works-Anderson, Smith and Claiborne. ets-Yarbrough, Turner, Southgate, Davis, Brien, Beld, Cheatham and Claiburn horf-Newman, Stewart and Torner, numf-Jones, Maynest and Sloan. ols-Cheatnam, Maylield and Knowles. re Department-Creatly, Driver and Newman, -Driver, Cheatham and Davis. tery-Smith, Stawart and Newman. rket House-Roberts, Stewart and Turner. --- Hough, Chihorne and Davis. ice-Cheatham, Brien and Anderson, age-Hough, Chilborne and Brien. chouse-Chestham, Mayfield and Knowles. rovements and Expenditures-Cole, Scovel and

blic Property-Brien, Chentham and Tarner. st House-Mayfield, Jones and Roberts. The Board of Aldermon meets the Tuesdays preceding the second and murth Thursdays in month, and the Common Council the second ougth Thursdays in each month.

NIGHT POLICE

core-John Baugh. at Lieutenant-Wm. Yarbrough. nd Lientmant-John H. Davis. was -Wm. Jackson, John Caventer, Nich Da-Joel Phillips, Wm. Baker, John Cottrell, William John Engles, J. W. Wright, John Puckett, ert Scott, W. C. Francis, Thomas Francis, Andrew e, David Yates, and Charles Hatitt. The Police Court is opened every morning

COUNTY OFFICERS

rif-James M. Hinton. Deputies-Thomas Hoband J. K. Bachsuan. dec. Phining Carrett ates-W. Jasper Taylor mer-N H. Belchor. cer-John Corbut. ne Collector-J. (4. Briley. legad Taz Collector-W. D. Robertson. metables for the Neshville District-John D. Gower J. E. Nowman.

COUNTY COURT.

edge-Hon, James Whitworth. derk-P. Lindsiny Nichol. The Judge's Court meets the first Monday in month, and the Quarterly Court, composed of Magistrates of the County, is held the first Monin January, April, July and October.

CIRCUIT COURT. alge-Hon. Nathaniel Baxter.

terb-David C. Love. The Court meets the first Monday in March September.

CRIMINAL COURT. dge-Hon: William K. Turner

erk-Charles E. Diggons. The Court meets the first Monday in April Au-

CHANCERY COURT. howceller-Hon, Samuel D. Frierson Pierk and Master-J. E. Gloaves. The Court meets the first Monday in May and

I. O. O. F. 1 F. Hine, Grand Secretary, should be addressed at Nashville, Tenn. serge Lodge, No. 1-Meets every Tuesday Even-

I at their Hall, on the corner of Union and Sum streets. The officers for the present term, are: Lemmerr, N.G.; J. E. Milin, V.G.; J. L. Wenkley, ctary ; L. E. Spain, Transurer.

value Ludge, No. 10-Meets at the same place y Monday Evening. The officers are : R. A. aphell, N. G.; Henry Apple, V. G.; J. L. Park, ctary ; B. F. Brown, Trensurer.

siley Ledge, No. 20-Mosts at their Hall, on South rry street, every Friday Evening. The officers O. C. Cavert, N.G.; Frank Harman, V.G.; James htt Secretary | W. Bl. Mallory, Treasurer.

weers Ledge, No. 105, (German)-Meets at the e, corner of Union and Summer streets, every radhy Evening. The officers are : Charles Rich, .; P. Friedman, V.G.; -- Bitterlich, Secretary;

Didgely Excampanent, No. 1-Meets at the above Hall on the first and third Wednesdays of each monthofficers are: J. E. Mills, C.P.; T. H. McBride, H.P. F. Fuller, S.W.; Peter Harris, Jr., J.W.; John P.

, Scribe ; M. R. Cutter, Tecarorer ice Branch Economyment, No. 4-Meets at the vs Ra'l on the second and fourth Wednesday bts of each mouth. The officers are: Jus. T Beli. Henry Apple, H.P.; L. Moker, S.W.; B. Fried-J.W. Charles Elector, Stribu; J. N. Ward,

DAVIDSON COUNTY DIRECTORY-Continued.

MILITARY QUARTERS AND OFFICERS. Past-Headquarters on High street. Gon Negley,

District-Headquarters on Sommer street (Dr. Ford's residence.) W. H. Hisell, Maj. 18th U. S. Infentry, A. A. A. G.

Provest Marshal-Hendquarkers at the Capitol. Gillem, Col. 1st Tenn. Infantry. Chief Assistant Quarter namer - Thudquarters on

Cherry street; No. 15, (Judge Catron's residence.) Capt, J. D. Bingbarn.

Amidant Quartermaster-No. - Cherry street. Capt. R. Stevenson. Assistant Quartermoster - Vine street, near Mrs.

Polk's residence. Capt. B. N. Lamb. Amidant Quartermoter-No. 27, Murket street,-Capt. J. M. Blabe.

Chief Committeey-Headquarters, No. 10, Yino st. Japt. R. Macfesty. Commissary of Subsidence-Broad street. Capt. S.

Little Acting Commissary of Salsistence-Corner of Broad und College streets. Lieut Charles Allen. Medical Director-Summer street. (Dr. Ford's old

caidence.) Surgeon, E. Swift. Medical Parsepor's Office-Church arrest, Masonic Building, J. R. Pierre, Sargeon, 8th Kentucky In fantry, Acting Medical Purveyor.

PROSPECTUS

NASHVILLE UNION.

The Nashville Usion was commelized a few weeks since, for the purpose of opposing the Rebel Southern Confederacy, and of advocating the restoration of Federal authority, without any abatement, over all the States which have attempted to secole. It holds as friends all who support, and as fore all who oppose the Union of the States. It has no watchword but Francom and Nationality.

With rebels and traite has no compromise to make, it contends for the Federal Constitution and the Laws made in pursuance thereof as the Suprema Law of the Land, anything in the Constitution and Laws of any of the States to the contrary notwithstanding.

standing.

It comends for the Union of the States, because without it the preservation of our liberties and institutions and the organization of society (theif are wholly impossible. Therefore, whatever stands in the way of crushing out the rebellion and restoring e Union must perish, no matter by what same it be

ed.
To the people of Tennessee, ever renowned for their devotion to Liberty and Union, until they were betrayed to the rebel despotism at Richmond by a perdicus Governor and corrupt Logislature, and who have felt so heavily the awful curse of treason and anarchy, we appeal for support. Let the names of rebel office-holders, Vigilance Committeer, and Minnte Men, who have filled our borders with mourning, be gibbetted before the world. Let those ambitious and avaricious men who have plotted our wire for their gibbetted before the world. Let those ambitious and avarious men who have plotted our ruin for their own agrandment be fastened to the pillors of alame, no matter how high their "tien in society. Let it be shown here the fact that the shown here the shown here the shown here to show the should be shown that the shown here to show the should be shown that the shown here to show the should be shown that the shown here to show the should be shown that the shown the should be shown that the shown the should be shown that the shown that the shown here to show the shown that the shown the shown the shown the shown the shown that the shown the now circulate freely through every neighborhood, and our cause will assuredly triumph. Will not loyal men everywhere aid us in the dissemination of facts

Terms of Subscriptions in Par Funds.

16 18	ou, single copy, per annum,
Tri-weck	y, single copy
St. 37	clubs of test, each
	single copy,
4.5	clubs of ten, each

ag-All communications on business with the Office, will be addressed to the PUBLISHERS of the UNION. and all communications to the Editor will be address O IS. C. MERCER.

Editors of loyal newspapers will do us a great kind ioss by re-publishing the foregoing or its rubstance The current transactions in Tonnessee for months to ome will be highly interesting to all lovers of their ountry and her free institutions, and the columns of the Union will furnish the earliest and most reliable ligtory of these events.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	(YE	M E	ORKE.	OR LI	100 T	0:0080	DRUYE A	HQUAVE.)	
64	quare,	1	day,	#1	00-	each ad	dditional	insertion	1 5	5
16	38	2	4.6	- 4	00	11	- 11	2 11	2	0
	16	-2	mont	h, 6		130	10	6.6	3	0
5	11	- 2	100	9	00	- 44	- 11	66	4	6
178	88	- 8	88	12	00	88	46	1.65	6	0
A.A.	- 11	-6	- 11		00	44	++	11	8	.0
1	11	XX	166	25	00	41	14	61	10	0

To ADVERTISERS in DETAIL

	YEST	130	THE WILL BE AS POLLOWS:		
Quar ii Half	ter Column,	1236212362	month	2005	80 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
Onn	Columnts	S 20 67 PM		46.6	00 00 00 10
9.4	64	W G	44	2271	- AND

Advertisements occupying any special position on side, 20 per cent. additional; special position outside

Advertisements inserted in the Local Column charged at the rate of twenty cents per line.

Changes may be made periodically when agreed upon; but every such change will involve extra expense, to be paid for by the advertiser.

23 Advantages secreting the space contracted for will be charged for the excess.

Marriage and Funeral Notices, When exceeding five lines, will be charged at th

A	nno	nnce	mer	a Em	0.7	Car	di	tate	-	
22. 4	STATE COUNT CRET		- 4727	WW	46.47		****		- 88	08

anlow by special agreement. We, the undersigned, have this day adopted the

above rates, to which we bind oversives strictly to WM. CAMBRON, for the Union JOHN WALLACE, for the Diquick Nampulan, Toun., July 12, 1862.

Anshville Anion.

Published by an Association of Printers.

Office on Printers? Alley, between Union and Beaderick Streets.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 29, 1862

General Prentiss's Account of his Captivity among the Rebels.

General B. M. Prentiss, of Illinois, who was captured with his brigade by the rebels at the battle of Shiloh, received the compliment of a serenade at Washington recently, and responded in an entertaining speech. He told the story of his experience in the South as follows:

SINGING PATRIOTIC SONGS IN CAPTIVITY. We were marched the day after our capture, both wounded and well soldiers some three hundred of them badly wounded), a distance of twenty-two miles, without food, they having taken their last meal on the morning of that We were marched to Corinth, presence. placed in box cars, all together, and sent to Memphis, arriving there on Tuesday night. Twenty-two hundred of these men were placed in one building. After I had plead and begged that they might have provisions, I went into the hall, called the Colonel commanding the post, and told him that these men had been without provisions from Sunday until Wednesday morning. None could be furnished. Perceiving the Goddess of Liberty painted upon the end of the hall, I said to them, "Soldiers, arise to your feet!" The poor men were lying upon the floor. They got up, and every one of them joined in singing in one grand chorus the "Star-Spangled Banner," and "Columbia,

the Gem of the Ocean." SCENES OF TRAVEL.

We were taken next to Jackson. The

passenger train, which had preceded us had given notice to the citizens that several thousand Yankee prisoners would arrive that day. We were kept on the track on Wednesday night, so as to be taken into Jackson by davlight. Citizens had assembled at the depot and great cheering was heard upon our arrival. The question was asked, "How many are there of you?" Twentytwo hundred and twenty-nine, I replied. "Well, seven thousand of you devils went into Memphis on Tuesday night," was the response. We were taken the next day to Meridian, Miss., where we were paraded again as a menagerie on the street. "How many Yankees have you got?" says a citizen to the conductor. Twenty-two hundred and twenty-nine, was the answer. "That's right, seven thousand in Memphis, twenty-five hundred in Jackson, and twenty-two hundred here to-day-pretty good haul." Mobile was our next stopping place, where an immense concourse witnessed the arrival of "live Yankees," "How many have you on board?" "About two thousand." "Glorious haul for Shiloh. Hurrah for Beauregard! Two thousand shipped to Meridian and placed in quarters there yesterday; seven thousand at Memphis, two thousand at Jackson, and now two thousand here. Prrety good haul for Shiloh." Wherever the train stopped people ran to see the Yankees, and the same kind of Arithmetic went see a live Yankee general. Some of the many stories these people have published concerning me were true, for I was a little saucy for a prisoner. I used to go to the window to show myself. Every now and then I found a Union man, and began to give him instructions what to do. The colonel in charge, seeing me so conversing, would exclaim, "Take your head in: you must not converse with these men.' Sir," I replied, "I have fought for my country. I am a live Yankee. You have the power to punish, but God alone can stop this tongue from wagging." [Applause and laughter.] At Mobile we were placed on transports, and there for the first time learned that we were to be separated from the private soldiers. bama at Tuscaloosa. I learned that we officers had to go to Talladega.

INTERVIEWS WITH BEBEL OFFICERS. Having in my possession from Col. Jorpermit me to say here to-night, and you may herald it throughout this country, is the only man wearing a secosh uniform tant General of General Beauregard. That man had given me a letter to his food. He also wrote to General Jones, commandant there, authorizing him to parole me if I wished. I went with that letter to the headquarters of General Jones, who, by the way, is a renegade Yankee. I extended my hand. He said. No, sir," and bowed me to a seat. said, "No, sir," and asked him to proceed

was writing my parole out, I talked with General Jones so plainly that he began to respect me, when the Adjutant handed Jones arose and extended his hand. I said, "No, sir," and bowed. I went up the Alabama river. No accommodations for the officers, but we were told that we

knew enough not to be disappointed. We were sent to Talladega, in North ern Alabams, which is a very healthy and pleasant locality—[Voice, "Not for the Yankees, however"]—and there I met Lieutenant Colonel Hurnley, a renegade Illinoisian, who said: "General, have you any Chicago men in your crowd?" 'Yes, sir, we have: the officers of one regiment-the Fifty-eighth Illinois." He said: "I, too, once lived in Chicago; but I was compelled to leave there, because ! was persecuted for my sentiments. could not go with the abolitionists, and I could not sustain your government be-cause it was corrupt." "Yes, sir," I responded, "you were no doubt compelled to leave because you were guilty of some crime for which you feared an arrest. Don't trouble me with your presence. [Laughter.] I asked a special favor of that gentleman that he would not ap-proach us again and trouble us by his

LIFE AT SELMA. We were soon sent to Selma, where we were put in charge of Colonel Kent. If you ever see Kent, serve him as he served us. I cannot rivocate a war of extermination, but a record is made. If this persecutor of me and the other officers falls into my hands, he shall suffer as we suffered. He attempted to torture me about my son, who, he said, had been taken and hung as a spy, if their papers could be believed. But I had a paper in my pocket to give him the lie with, and this is how I got the paper: A lady was passing in the street beneath the window. She had passed several times before, and had attracted the attention of the officers confined; some of them suggested that she was a Union lady. We tore one of the curtains that hung in the hotel where we were imprisoned, and in large letters, wrote on it with chalk, "God bless the prisoner's friend." She nodded assent, and bowed to us when we showed it. She went to a house some one hundred and fifty youls distant, and I sent a ne gro bey who cooked in the kitchen. sent him (the negro) to the house where this lady went for a pitcher of milk. When he reached there I observed her take a newspaper out of her pocket and place it in the pitcher which she had bready filled with milk

SUFFERINGS OF UNION MEN. Before we left Montgomery for Atlanta asked the privilege of visiting our hospitals, where I found a hundred gallant men who had fought with me at Shiloh, without nurses, medicines, or clothing. They cried as I entered, and I cried with them. I found some good Union women, from whom I borrowed money for these poor men. Arriving at Atlanta, we noticed a procession coming up the street. consisting of two or three wagons. We could not make out what it meant. We had heard of their hanging and lynching Union men, but we did not suspect that this procession had anything to do with a matter of this kind. But we afterwards learned the sad facts. Eight privates of an Ohio regiment were hung at Atlanta. They had been sent by General Mitchel to do a little work on the railroad and telegraph lines of Alabama. on. They manifested a great desire to | Coming back, they unfortunately forgot | to cut the telegraph lines, by the use of which a force was ordered from Chattanooga to intercept them. The gallant Ohioans were whiling away their leisure hours in prison with a game of eachre when the guard led them out to be hung. What do you think, Mr. Rebel Sympa-

ABOLITIONISTS.

We are not afraid of the cry of abolitionists. ["Good," and eries of "No, not now," and applause. We are not afraid of any cry. We will take by the hand each man as a brother who will fight for and defend his government. We despise altogether every man who refus-They were sent to the prisons of Ala- es aid and comfort to his government in this time of our danger. The robels are determined. It is a perfect reign of terror in the South. I have found Union men bearing arms against our government. Let me tell you who are afraid dan, an aid to General Beauregard, who, of the cry of abolitionism. The white race in the South are to-day more in the condition of slaves than ever were the blacks before this war commenced. that I have received the least particle of | White men, free, intelligent, educated, courtesy from since I have been with dare not say that they will part with them, drew me aside. [Cries, "What is this government, dare not find fault with his name?" "What is his name?" His the leaders in public. They have more name is Colonel Jordan, Assistant Adjumen in the field than the people of the men in the field than the people of the North imagine, fight better than they have credit for doing, because their cause brother at Mobile to assist me if I needed is desperate, and because they are in earnest.

Admiral Dupont left the Keystone and there will soon be at least one port to business. While the Adjutant General the less open to the blockade runners. Indeed, really identical.

Mothers' Pensions.

The following letter from Commissioner me my parole and bid me good-bye. - Bannerr answers one of numerous ques- rial letter from the scene of the late

PENSION OFFICE, Oct. 13, 1862.

were to be treated as gentlemen. We ad in your letter of the 10th inst. concerning the pension claims of mothers of deceased officers and soldiers who have left neither widow nor minor child, I re-

1. In no case will the dependence of the mother upon her son for support, whether wholly or in part, be taken for granted on the mere affidavit of the laimant. The allegation must be sustained by positive proof that she has actually received her support during a stated period, either wholly or in part, from the deceased soldier, on account of whose military service she presents her claim. This can be proved by the affidavit of two credible witnesses, who are not interested in the result of the application; by the production of evidence that a portion of the soldier's pay (by allotment ticket or otherwise) was regularly transmitted to the mother; by proof that he constantly paid, or contributed toward paying, her board, house-rent, or other specific and necessary expenses; or by such other equivalent testimony as will

ceased. that fact is regarded as prima facie evi dence that she was not, in any degree, dependent upon her son for support. In such case, before she can be admitted on the pension roll, it must be clearly proved that her husband has refused or neg- is a terribly expensive game, and a large for how long a time,) on account of physical inability to labor, having no other source of income; or else that, having deserted her, he is beyond the reach of legal compulsion to contribute to her maintenance. The proof required, in this case, is that of two creditable and disinterested witnesses, who must state their in this war. There are but few men in means of knowing the facts to which which they make an affidavit.

3. It is my opinion that, if the mother of a deceased soldier has a husband living, who is not proved to be either unablate support her, or in such a situation that she cannot enforce her legal claim upon him for subsistence, she is not entitled to receive a pension by reason of the service and death of her son.

4. Proof of the mother's marriage to the father of the deceased soldier is regarded as indispensable, and the fact should be established by record evidence, when that can be obtained. If the marriage took place in a foreign country, a ecord of the baptism of any child of the parties will be accepted in place of the marriage record, if the latter cannot be obtained without great inconvenience. If neither can be obtained on affidavit o that effect, a private record, or the evidence of common reputation (shown by two credible witnesses having no interest in the result) will be received.

Respectfully yours, JOEEPH H. BARRETT, Commissioner.

We are informed that the author of he sounding handbill below, instead of himself of an early occasion to leave that in the vicinity of which he resides, reported himself with an innocent air to absent indeed within the Confederate lines, but without taking any part whate against the Federal Government. Unhappily for the "Captain" this telltale handbill followed him here and now confronts thizer, of Southern chivalry now? [A him. We understand that both he and voice, "I)—d poor stuff]!" I think so. his handbill are now in the hands of the military authorities :

"PARTISAN RANGERS."

I am authorized by Col. Byrne to raise company of "Partisan Rangers," Each volunteer must be mounted. The usual pay, bounty, &c., will be furnished upon enlistment.

Every man who holds the honor of Kentucky, the prerogatives of a freeman and the rights of himself and family dear to him, must enter the service of the Confederate States in some capacity. There is no time now for delay or vascillation, and the sooner we are prepared to meet the enemy at all points the better for ourselves and posterity.

I will be found always with the advant ickets of the " Kirby Smith Brigade." CLARENCE BATE, Captain. October 3, 1862.

[Louisville Journal.

POMPEHAN WINDOW-GLASS, of which sanes have been discovered as large as 20 by 28 inches, has proved, on examination, to have been east in a manner similar to that now followed in making plate-glass, except that it was not rolled flat, as now, by metal cylinders, but pressed out with State a few days ago to join his fleet in- a wooden pallet so that its thickness is San Francisco for the relief of wounded tended for the new expedition. When and uniform. The chamical composition soldiers since the remittance to the East all is ready the attack will be made, of Pempelian and of modern window of \$100,000. The movement continues glass is shown to be wonderfully alike-

A Division in Motion.

We take the following from an edito-Maryland battles. It is by Mr. McKnight, editor of the Pittsburgh Chronicle, who Sin: To the several questions contain. has been serving in the Pennsylvania

I have just been compelled to "change my base," as there is a honey bee's nest in the end of the log on which I write, and the creatures are getting vexed at my stay. This by way of parenthesis. Yesterday, on our way to the battle-field for the second time, our vehicle had to turn aside to allow Couch's division and other troops, chiefly cavalry, to pass, and we had a most excellent opportunity to judge what a vast and multiplex machine is a large army in motion. Here was only a lifth of our army, and yet the pike for upwards of two and a half miles was perfectly filled, from side to side, with a moving mass of men, horses and vehicles. First came the infantry, preceded by officers, talking and singing, and, from long habit, marching with a firm, steady and rapid step. Then came battery after battery of artillery, with forges, caissons, ammunition, wagons, &c., &c., and then regiment after regiment of cavalry, ending with Rush's celebrated lancers, with clearly establish the fact in question. It Interspersed among these were long is not sufficient to prove that the mother trains of heavy and rumbling wagons and ambulances, broken down horses, led 2. If the mother has a husband living, dry "contrabands" as black as the ace of spades, and as grinning as the Jack.

Truly, it was a great sight, and one is lost in amazement at the spectacle. The result of our two hours' astonishment may be summed up in these words: War army is a gigantic and complicated machine, requiring, for its handling, a genius at its head who can reduce every thing to a smoothly working system; who has the mass of mind to comprehend generals, and the experience to descend to details. We don't wonder now that there have been so many military failures our age who can well discipline and handle a vast army. The Duke of Wellington once said that he had no general who could take fifty thousand men through Hyde Park without jarring and confusion. We begin to understand what

he meant. This large mass of troops, consisting of about sixteen thousand infantry and about ten thousand cavalry, had been down to Sharpsburg, but the enemy having crossed the Potomac, and there being o bridge at that point, were returning by a roundabout road to Williamsport, in order to cross there and pursue the enemy. The rush of such a rapidly marching host almost took away our breath when passing, and when passed, all seemed dull and quiet. In it were the Old Thirteenth," the Sixty-first, and Col. Collier's regiment, already beginning to look rusty, and to march like veterans. Among the cavalry I observed Captain Coltart, who confirmed the news of Col. Child's death, and related how it happened.

GOLD FOR THE TREASURY .- A Washngton despatch says that Secretary Chase's system of desposits, by which gold is received by the government, to be staying "with the advance pickets of repaid in kind at ten days' notice with the 'Kirby Smith' Brigade,'" availed interest at the rate of four per cent, is working well, the deposits having been 'gay and festive" post of danger, and, sufficient for all Government necessities returning several days ago to this city, forthe use of gold. It is believed by many that, if money remains as abundant as at present, the Government will thus be the military authorities as having been able to keep itself supplied with gold, until the redemption of the old issue of Treasury Notes shall put it in possesion of specie funds from the receipt of du-

> "CONFEDERATE BONDS."-We understand that bonds of the Confederate Government have been secretly sold in Baltimore at 15 cents on the dollar, or \$1,000bonds for \$150, payable in Baltimore or United States currency. We suppose the believers quitely buy and lay them away expecting if they succeed the will turn out a good investment, if not, they will pocket the loss and light their segars with them. It will be awkard if sellers and buyers find themselves in Fort Mc-Henry or Lafayette .- Wash. Star.

> How Cotton is Smuggled FROM THE SOUTH .- It is ascertained that large supplies of cotton for various points of Europe are obtained on the Rio Grande, where Mexican vessels are engaged in supplying foreign ships. It is suspected that Texan planters convey their cotton to Brownsville, Texas, whence the artiele is clandestinely carried to the Mexican border. On the 8th of September there were twenty vessels there waiting for cargoes, including an English steamer, which had sixty thousand pounds sterling on board with which to purchase

> About \$500,000 have been collected in unabated, and other portions of the State have begun the work in earnest.